Key Terminology

**Creating meaningful connections:** The significance of the strategy *creating* *meaningful connections* lies within the transaction between reader and text – text language may suggest a connection that is entertainment for one person but may be unexpectedly emotional for another.

* **Imaging:** This skill is the process of forming sensory images (visual, tactile, auditory, etc.) while reading or listening.
* **Being aware of text language:** Authors use sensory language and other writer’s craft techniques to help readers visualize ideas and make connections.
* Activating prior knowledge/experience: Schema is the background knowledge/information and experience readers activate and bring to the text.
	+ **Previewing:** Previewing skills cause the reader to think about what he or she knows about the authohr, the topic, or the genre prior to approaching the reading task.
	+ **Making text connections:** Keene and Zimmermann (1997) tell us readers comprehend better when they activate different kinds of connections (listed below).
		- **Text-to-Self (T-S):** Comparing and evaluating background experiences and images with information and descriptions presented
		- **Text-to-Text (T-T):** Comparing and analyzing characters, plots, themes, information, purposes, dexcriptions, writing styles, and/or versions of textx
		- **Text-to-World (T-W):** Comparing and considering text information with knowledge of the world
* **Questioning:** Questions that support the strategy creating meaningful connections include *How does this character’s feelings compare to mine when I was in a similar situation?*
* **Synthesizing various types of connections and text:** This skill calls for putting together and making sense of information from texts and one’s own connections with text to create new meaning.